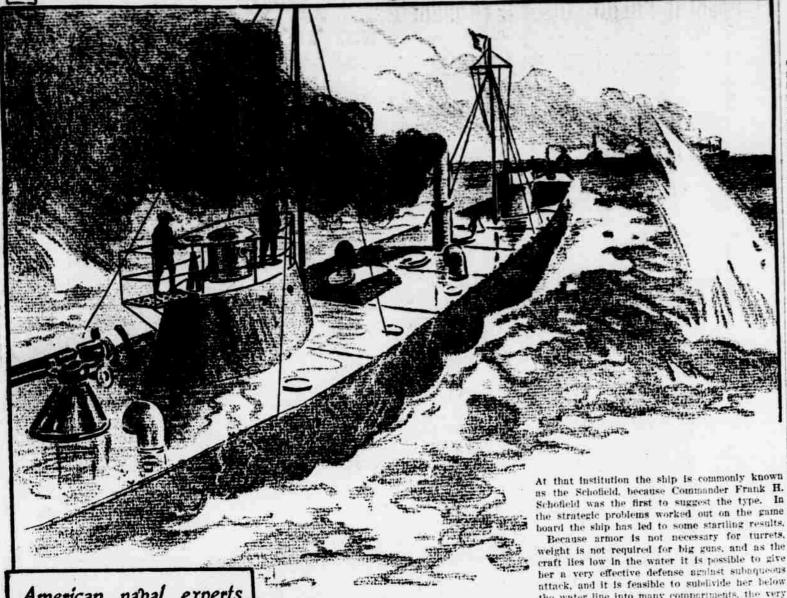
Uncle Sam May Surprise Em



American nabal experts believe they can build a sea fighter that will astonish the world; it is a semisubmerged torpedo cruiser

> IAT is the next surprise that naval architects have in store for the

Is it possible to modify radically existing types of battle craft? Has the unval strategist any-

thing in mind that will be totally unlike present warships-something that will upset the prevailing order of battle tactics upon the sea? These questions are asked by Robert G. Skerrett in the New York Sun, and he goes on to say that experts answer yes to questions two and three. One of the foremost of American naval officers said not long

"I believe we can build a ship here that will make the whole world sit up and take notice if we want to do so."

This assertion was brought out by a debate on the subject of naval increase, when the genesis of the modern dreadmaught was discussed. An Interesting light was thrown upon the origin and reason for being of that era-making type of heavy ship of the line. The disclosure illustrates how kindred forces may be at work in calling into being another and no less startling departure in naval architecture. According to the officer in

"England has been criticized for inventing the dreadnaught type on the ground that if she hadnot done so she would have maintained a greater preponderance over every other navy in her predreadnaught types, and as the dreadnaught type Is far more efficient she therefore had to start even with other untions again. The reply to that is that she did not invent the type, but it was

absolutely forced upon her. "in the days when we were firing at each other at 2,000 or 3,000 yards a dreadnaught was not a logical thing at all, because at those ranges you could use an eight-inch gun with great effect or a six-inch gun. But as soon as Admiral Sir Percy Scott showed as how to train gun pointers with his new device it changed the situation materially. His whole invention was a method of training gun pointers.

"We applied it on our side and we talked to people on this side and to people on the other side of the Atlantic about it. I went over to England and talked to the gun people there and we finally, fentatively going from one range to another, found cut that we could hit a target at 8,000 or 9,000 yards, which were considered enormous ranges in those days.

"You cannot hit anything with a six-inch gan at those distances. It was therefore perfectly illogical for them to build any more battleships except with all big guns. Accordingly, the all-biggun ship had to be built.

"We would have built the first one on this side if the authorities here had listened to us. England did not invent the all-big-gun ship. It was Admiral Sir Percy Scott who thought out how to shoot at long range, and the other fellows followed as a natural consequence. Big guns are the only ones that will do any particular damage at long range.

"The present conflict has made it plain that in actual warfare the nation with initiative will have n great advantage, and Germany has undoubtedly kept her foes guessing. No one knows what she is likely to spring next upon her antagonists, but past performances hint at certain possibilities,"

Capt. William S. Sims thus describes a thoroughly practicable, novel order of battle craft. Its theoretical advantages are so evident to the experts that the likelihood of its appearing before

long is more than a possibility. "If you build a ship of 20,000 tons that has nothing but a protective deck, and so flat that nothing could get under it, that only has two towers, one forward and one aft, to control the ship, and no guns at all, but armed with eight or ten torpedo tubes on a side, and capable of making 35 knots, I would like to know what a fleet

could do when one of them comes down in its midst," he says.

"There would be nothing to hurt if you did happen to hit her, and she could fire all the torpedoes she wants to at you. One of our young officers recommended a vessel of that type, Natural conservatism on the part of the older men who control the upper end of all services-and it is the natural conservatism of large bodies that control our government-stands in the way of just such a proposition; those men do not quite like the radical idea. But just the same one of these novel craft will pop up one of these days; and for all we know it will come out of Wilhelmshaven before this war is over."

It is a well-known fact that the destroyer has proved the submarine's worst enemy, and for two reasons: First, because of its speed, combined with effective gun power; and, second, owing to the difficulties of retaliation through torpedo attack, the submarine's only sufficient answer to the destroyer's rapid firers. More often than otherwise the underwater boat's principal weapon has sped harmlessly under the destroyer without scoring, simply because the destroyer draws far less water than the submarine's intended quarry, the

The torpedo is ordinarily set to run deep enough to strike well below a large ship's armor belt, and therefore is upt to pass without hitting below the keel of a destroyer. It was this idea that Capcain Sims had in mind when he said that the novel battle craft was to be built so that "nothing could get under it."

There is another advantage, too, in this arrangement. A ship so constructed would be able to operate in waters where ordinarily only light gunboats or destroyers could maneuver in safety. Accordingly it would be easy for a craft of this character either to hide where least expected or to run to cover when the olds offered by armored ships were too heavy against her.

Great Britain has found is necessary to utilize monitors, especially modified for the work, in her offensive operations against the German positions on the coast of Belgium. Shallow draft and fairly heavy armaments have made these vessels reasonably effective. However, the monitors have not been able to destroy the German naval station at Zeebrugge and the kaiser's designers have no doubt long been busy devising a naval foll to the

This probability in part is warrant for Captain Sims' assumption that something out of the ordinary was likely to issue from Wilhelmshaven before the end of the present struggle. It is takes the form suggested the ship will not be a formidable foe only for England's monitors, but it would certainly prove a very dangerous antagonist for well-nigh any of Great Britain's heavy fighting

As with so many things concerning our national defences no secret has been made here of this proposed order of war craft. Captain Sims has

"It has been before our people for a long while. It has been discussed at the War college and pa-

pers have been written on it." Foreigners have undoubtedly made themselves familiar with everything that has been given out about the ship and certainly the type would go a long way toward offsetting the disadvantage in numbers under which the German fleet labors. Moreover, there are economic reasons why a fighting ship of this peculiar type would commend itself especially to a people circumstanced as are

the Germans now, As Captain Sims says: "I have always believed that a vessel could be designed in that way without any necessity for a waste of side armor, because she would have nothing above her water line to protect; that is, substantially nothing. She would have no turrets, which cost so much in weight, and she would have no big guns, which cost in the weight of the gun, aumunition, etc.

"She would carry two towers, from either of which the ship could be controlled: One to be used in case the other was knocked out. They would be of sufficient size to hold the people who maneuver the craft. Her smoke pipe would be prmored so that it could not be shot away so close to her deck as to do any particular damage. She could be armed with eight torpedo tubes on her side and she could carry a great many torpedoes for each one of those tubes."

At the Naval War college strategic experts have given this suggestion numerous theoretical tests.

At that institution the ship is commonly known as the Schofield, because Commander Frank H. Schofield was the first to suggest the type. In the strategic problems worked out on the game

weight is not required for big guns, and as the craft lies low in the water it is possible to give her a very effective defense aralast subaqueous attack, and it is feasible to subdivide her below the water line into many compartments, the very number serving to localize damage. Accordingly the Schofield is assumed to be proof against torpedo attack, while above water her protective deck and sturdy sides would stand off shots even from the largest guns because of the glancing blows that hostile projectiles would strike.

Possibly the best evidence of what the Naval War college thinks about the Schofield can be gathered from Captain Sim's own statement. While admitting that he did not know what such n vessel would actually do in time of conflict, he plainly expressed his apprehension of his chances if attacked by a craft of that order: "If I were in command of a fleet and one of those things came down on me I think I would turn the vessel over to the second in command and go down be-

It is not commonly understood by the layman that there are times when the torpedo even at long ranges stands a better chance of hitting than the big gun. The big gun may be seriously handlcapped or impaired in its efficiency by reason of the weather. The tospedo, on the other hand, dives below the surface of the angriest sea and holds its depth despite tumbling waves as it speeds on toward its target.

It is for this reason that the Schofield is armed almost exclusively with torpedoes. Any guns that might be placed on deck would be only rapid firers intended to stand off destroyers or to deal with armed merchantmen or commerce raiders.

upon gaining the advantage of position so far as frill about the wrists and at the edges ribbon at the front. wind and light are concerned. In moderate of the fichu make the right kind of fur. The hat at the right is a shaffar weather, with a moderate breeze blowing, a commander wants to have the wind in his face. That is to say, the wind should blow from the direction of the enemy, because then the smoke and gas from his own guns blow back and away and leave the commander with an unimpaired view of his fee, while the enemy's discharge bangs for n while on his lee and interferes with his vision and the speedy working of his ordnance effectively.

It is not an easy thing to gain the position of advantage, and half the success in doing this hinges upon invisibility. A vessel like the Schofield, lying low in the water and capable of making 25 knots an hour, would have the whip hand In this particular, because she could slip along at full speed unobserved, whereas a ship rising higher above the surface would be sure to betray herself against the horizon. The part that the weather plays in battle tac-

ties is thus described by one of the navy's eminent officers: "If you have been fortunate enough to get into position with the wind in your face and the for to windward and it comes on to blow and kicks up a sea sufficient to splash water up over the sides of your ship when you are stentiing 20 knots, then there is another difficulty. The spray will interfere very seriously with your firing because it keeps your telescopes wet.

Instead of looking through a clear telescope the situation is not unlike tooking through the water when you are in swimming. Your vision is obscured. Water also may get into your turrets and into your fire control connections and possibly may put you at more or less of a disadvantage.

"Remember this, fleets fight nowadays at very long ranges, and if you sight an enemy that is bearing east from you and the conditions of wind and weather are such that you would like to have him bearing west, it would take you all that day to get him there if he does not want to do so, because if you try to steam around him he simply keeps you bearing abeam, while turning in an enormous circle, and after you have turned around about half way, he will turn and go the

"In the olden days when they fought at short range it was possible by certain maneuverings to get the advantage of position with reference to the wind and sea, etc. It is nowhere near so easy to do it now. In fact, it is practically impossible, despite superiority in speed, within reasonable

Because of her unusual features a ship patterned after the idea of the Schofield would not have to bother so much about advantage of position. Even while nearly buried under stormy seas it would be practicable for her commander to bring his broadside of torpedoes to bear, and every one of those weapons would be a good deal more formidable than the biggest of armor-piereing projectiles.

STYLES PRESENT AND TO COME

Sports Clothes for Summer Already Have Been Designed and the Materials Chosen-Gay Millinery to Be Worn at Palm Beach This Season.

Now is the time to consider sports. The all-absorbing item in millinery clothes for next summer, even if sum-interest for the past month has been mer seems a long way off from the the hats worn at Palm Beach. These lands of snows. For those who follow include a wide variety in straw or fabthe sun southward, or go to meet him ries, or both combined. In the fabric when he turns northward, the hand- hats there are many plain and figured somest of sports clothes have already silks, including jersey, natural ponbeen made. Tourists are the people gees, plain and figured crepe, and novwho demand the best that genius can city weaves. Cotton crepes and wool produce, and money pay for, in this jerseys appear also among sports modparticular field of women's apparel, so els, and satin holds first place for tall-

ored hats. the skirt, parasol, hat and bag. In the three hats for sports wear all finde to match, as shown in the pic-ture, a new, heavy weave in silk is brilliant color combinations is very

UNDER THE ROYAL PALMS.

used. It is of oyster-white, with disks plain. Chinese colorings and motifs scattered over its surface, each disk are popular, and many hats are trimshowing stripes of black, white and med with Indian beads of wood in colors in irregular widths.

The logical choice in sweater coats our sources of inspiration. to be wern with this skirt will be in | The hat at the center of the group that in the picture!

ish for it. The skirt has a very narrow model made of grass-green braid and frill at the top. In lieu of a girdle, a Yo San silk, which it almost goes withheavy silk cord in black and white is a out saying is gayly colored. There is happy thought.

It is whispered that cretonne will front. figure among the fabrics chosen for

many bright colors-so far apart are

oyster-white, either in silk jersey or has a noticeable crown, wider at the In the same material as the skirt. In top and bottom than at the center. In nearly all the new suits, sweater-coats passing, it is worth mentioning that in plain colors accompany skirts in the crowns tend to height. This shape is same color, but striped or figured, like covered with cornflower blue silk having stripes or gay colors. There is a The blouse shown is of fine white fitted collar of black satin about the batiste, covered with narrow tucks. A crown and a cockade of narrow black

a low of unrrow green ribbon at the

A youthful hat of white pennut



GAY MILLINERY IN FASHION'S PARADE.

smart sports clothes, and there is braid, embroidered on the brim with every reason to predict success for it. large disks in colored silks, holds its In the three-piece matched seis-para- graceful own in this gny company. A

ticularly effective. There are those who insist that the greatest and most interesting of all fashion parades is that which comes to pass annually at Palm Beach. Their basis of comparison may not include all the world's fashion centers, but no one will dispute the supremacy of parel is interesting to ... one who which way the wind blows-in fash- a good brushing or polishing with an

sol, hat and bag-it ought to be par- fan in black and white ribbon at the front completes it.

Julia Bottomby

Cleaning Gold or Silver Lace. Gold or silver lace may be bright-Palm Beach in America-unless some ened by boiling in hydrochioric acid loyal New Yorker makes so bold. This slightly diluted with water. The acid display of the best of ever-thing in ap- will remove the verdigris and dust, and leave the gold and silver uninjured. wants to know what the come g spring Gold tace on garments can be cleaned has in store for us. There are many by applying pewdered ammonia brisks visitors who go there expressly to see by with a flannel. Finish by giving it old silk handkerchief.

Smart Collar From Paris. The neck line is like the waistline, the top with a three-inch scallop. The no longer a stationary thing. From semidraped kimono sleeves have fur Paris comes a high colinr of black taf-

and falling over it a circular collar of white organdie-the whole a smart

Smart Evening Cost. Cherry chiffon velvet is the material need in a smart coat for evening wear. ter The coat has loosely draped, soft a French lines. Around the bottom there to

is a deep band of sealskin finished at cuffs with scalloped tops and the fur feta tied in the back with a flaring bow collar is of the chin-chin variety. The lining is a gold and white brocade.

> Bacon-You know an adult man pro duces in twenty-four hours e heat to boll five or six pints of

ter.



proved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."—Mrs. ALLIA B. THEMONS, 216
Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal.

Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong
Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn. Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

Rear Guard Removed.

Doris was rather backward in her studies. One day when her father was inquiring into her standing at school she admitted that she was lowest in her class.

"Why, Doris, I am ashamed of you!" her mother exclaimed, "Why don't you study harder and try to get away from the foot of the class?"

"It isn't my fault." Doris replied in tones of injured innocence. "The little girl who has always been at the

IS CHILD CROSS,

Look. Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so alcely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gots sluggish, stomach sours, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, den't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad. system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a tenspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few t urs all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested foed passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and L nev-

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bettle of "California Syrup of Pigs," which has full directions for lables, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Cle

When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Barrett of the governor's start, du-Land there was on unseemly scentilide for the office, even while his body was awaiting buriet with military honors. One candidate ventured to call apon Governor Head.

"Governor," he asked, "do you think you would have any objections if I were to get into Colonel Barrett's The answer came promptly. "No. I

don't think I should have any objections, if the undertaker is wiffing."-

THIS IS THE ASE OF YOUTH. You will look ten yours younger if you darken your ugly, grazzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Decising—Adv.

The Inducement. Willis-What makes a man always give a lady a diamond ring? Glills-The lady,-Orange Peel.

A movement is under way to turn the vacual lots of New Orleans into vegetable gardens.

Unless you hear with the faults of a friend you betray your own.



Boschee's German Syrup

gently southes inflammation, the court, insures a good night's sleep, with free expecteration is the morning. This old remedy has been successfully used all over the civilized world for the last 51 years. 28c, and 78c, sless at all draggests and Gealers overywhere. Try is and see,



LURE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS Seems to Be So Great That Few Are | year the applications for relief to the

Able to Tear Themselves Away From Them.

The drain on the actor's income is heavy. Expensive tastes are forced tion can show. gaged in the "show" business. In that and a rejoinder:

actors' fund averaged 200 a week, or 10,000 for the year. One in four asking for charity! It is probably a higher casualty rate than any other occupa-

upon him when he is at work, and are upon him when he is idle. In of affairs? Seymour Hicks has given 1915, the writer estimates, there were it in "Twenty-four Years of an Actor's 40,000 persons in the United States en- Life." It is at the same time a reason

"Is the stage the only profession have stood for one short hour in the which is appulling for its failures? Are full glare of the limelight, and nothing not all professions equally so for the on earth will make him give up the failures that are necessarily in them? calling which he thinks has been his No; for the morass to which that will-since the hour of his birth." o-the-wisp, the footlights, lends on its A hard life, but the life! The run on victims is one, perhaps, which has no the actors' fund may be heavy, the equal. Men may throw aside the sword rank and file of the profession may find for the barrister's wig, the literary it necessary to affiliate with the Americureer for that of the mining expert, can Federation of Labor, but there is the position of a younger son at home compensation.—New York Post. for the church militant abroad. But once let a man hear a round of ap-plause for an individual effort, let him Cassar's time.

Tattooing was a distinct trade in